

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
WM. DENNISON, Jr., of Franklin Co.
Lieutenant Governor,
R. C. KIRK, of Knox County.
Supreme Judge,
WM. Y. GHOLSON, of Hamilton Co.
Auditor of State,
R. W. TAYLOR, of Mahoning Co.
Treasurer of State,
A. P. STONE, of Franklin County.
Secretary of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, of Clinton County.
Board of Public Works,
J. B. GREGORY, of Scioto County.
School Commissioner,
ANSON SMYTHE, of Lucas County.

Republican District Ticket.

For State Senator,
T. R. STANLEY, of Vinton County.
For State Board of Equalization,
S. C. JOHNSON, of Lawrence County.

REPUBLICAN CO. TICKET.

For Representative,
T. A. PLANTS, of Salisbury.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
S. A. BURNAP, of Salisbury.
For Sheriff,
J. J. WHITE, of L. banon.
For Commissioner,
J. F. BROWN, of Orange.
For Infirmary Director,
GEORGE BELL, of Chester.

Republican Meetings.

Hon. T. R. STANLEY, the Republican candidate for Senator, and T. A. PLANTS, the candidate for Representative, will address the people at the following times and places:

LETARTSVILLE, on Friday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., and at
RACINE, in the evening.
LEBANON, at Adams' School-House, on Saturday, 17th inst., at 11 A. M., and at
CHESTER, in the evening.
RUTLAND, Monday, 19th inst., at 11 A. M., and at
HARRISONVILLE, in the evening.
SALEM CENTER, Tuesday, 20th, at 11 A. M., and at
COLUMBIA, in the Town-House, in the evening.

Let the friends in the several townships see to it, that the notices are well circulated, and that these meetings be well attended. It is of the first importance that the friends of the county awake to the magnitude of the issues now claiming their attention. Come one and all to these meetings. Other appointments will be announced in due time.

By order of the Central Committee.

Better Stop.

There seems to be an innate propensity in a certain class of politicians, to compromise and bargain, and dicker, to accomplish a purpose, as if a straight-forward, stern and manly rectitude had something in it unbecoming to their nature. This scheming, crooked, tortuous policy has become chronic in the Democratic party. So much so, that no one expects a fair and explicit enunciation of principles to emanate from any of their conventions. Being composed of extreme factions, and held together as their great leader, Calhoun, expressed it "by the cohesive power of public plunder," there is no other process by which they can hope for success. But one would suppose that a party, professing to act upon the idea that "honesty is the best policy," would hardly be seduced into the same dishonest tactics.

Yet, truth compels us to admit that there are old fogies—fossilized specimens of times that ought to be forgotten—who, by some inexplicable perversion of natural affinities, and in utter disregard of the fitness of things, have found their way into—or, like unwholesome funguses, have attached themselves upon—the Republican party. These, having no conception of the power of truth, and lacking faith in the virtue and intelligence of the people, would descend to the same gambling process of shams and intrigues, and attempt to overcome the Democratic party by cutting under them in their favorite schemes of circumvention.

These men, instead of standing squarely upon the Republican platform—a platform of true principles—and appealing to the reason and sense of justice in their countrymen, would abandon all that is worth contending for in the organization, and the organization itself, with the delusive hope of obtaining power by forming coalitions which, in their very nature, are an offense to honest men.

There is a party—or, rather, a conglomerate mass of dissatisfied spirits—in the Southern States, calling themselves "Old Line Whigs," "Americans," the "Opposition," &c., who have been, for some years, in warfare with the Democratic party there, and attempting to win success by the very extravagance of their proslavery fanaticism.

That there are thousands of true and noble spirits in the Southern States, is a truth which all earnest Republicans contemplate with pride, and cherish as the brightest hope of their country. When Del-

aware can give us the name of her E. D. Williams, Maryland her George H. Harris, Virginia her Alfred Caldwell, Tennessee her Schoolfield, Missouri her Asa S. Jones, and Kentucky her Cassius M. Clay, as members of the National Republican Executive Committee, we are sure there is a latent feeling there that only wants the perseverance of the party, in fidelity to its great mission in those States where free speech and a free press is tolerated, to give those States to the Republican party and its beneficent policy. Thousands in the Southern States are earnestly praying for the success of our cause, and but for the overwhelming despotism which crushes out all freedom there, would now act openly with us.

Yet, notwithstanding all this, we have, as before stated, men in the Republican party—or hanging on its flanks—who would sacrifice its principles, and crush the hopes of the friends of freedom in the South for the sake of an adulterous union with the "Opposition."

We have thought our duty as an editor required us, to let our readers see the least to which we are thus invited. We have neither time nor room at present to go extensively into the subject, but will present to-day an extract or two from the papers of the "Opposition," as a specimen, and will, from time to time, enlighten them further as the plot develops.

Remember, the proposition is, "for the Republicans to unite with the Southern 'Opposition' to defeat the Democracy in the Presidential campaign of 1860." Among the most prominent of these Southern "Opposition" candidates is John M. Botts, of Virginia. And, we are free to confess, that he is the least offensive to the Republicans of any one named. He has been formally nominated by several meetings, and is writing letters and making speeches as the accepted candidate of the "Opposition." And men, pretending to be Republicans, are intriguing for his acceptance by the party.

The old Richmond "Whig," the most influential and conservative of the Southern journals engaged in the movement, puts out this plank of the platform, on which Republicans are permitted to stand, on condition of their "giving up their name, principles, and organization, for the glory of a union with this new 'Opposition' party, and voting for Mr. Botts."

Speaking of the opening of the African slave trade, in connection with this movement, the "Whig" says:

"The whole question is one of policy; and in view of the Northern depredations upon us and the Northern political combinations against our rights, it is rapidly assuming the proportions of absolute salvation to the Southern States. No measure ever made such advances in popular favor in the same space of time as this has done within the last two years. Its progress has been rapid, though silent, and its speed has been augmented by the growing conviction that it is essential to the existence of the Southern States of the Confederacy. This conviction is strengthened by the fact that every Black Republican, and every sympathizer of Black Republicanism is an enemy to the measure."

That is promising, is it not? Only give up your "Black Republicanism" and elect Mr. Botts as the "Opposition" President, and you can have "cheap niggers" under his benign Administration. We suppose the great issue between Democracy and the "Opposition" will be, "which will import the most niggers and sell them the cheapest." All other questions will be swallowed up in this, "which involves the very existence of the Southern States," according to the "Whig." We knew Virginia was skilled in the production of mulattoes, but was not aware that her "very existence" depended on a cheap supply of the "raw material" from Africa. So much for the Richmond "Whig."

There is a paper printed nearer home—the "Independent Republican," of Point Pleasant, Va. This, too, is an ably conducted paper, and very conservative for Virginia. Compared with the press of the South, it is one of the mildest and least fanatical among them. It is one of the most respectable of the "Opposition" journals, and supports the movement above referred to with seal and ability. We are finding no fault with these papers. They have their principles, and they maintain them with ability. We only want to let the Republicans see what a "jolly good time," they will have when this blessed "fusion" is effected. The "Republican," speaking of the address of Mr. Dennison, at Gallipolis, says:

"A SLANDER.—William Dennison, the Abolition Republican candidate for Governor in Ohio, in his recent speech in Gallipolis, stated that he was merely seeking to carry out the old Whig principles; that the old Whig party was an anti-slavery party, and opposed to the extension of slavery in the Territories. Now we pronounce this an infamous slander upon the old Whig party and its great leaders, the patriots, Clay, Webster, Rives, Crittenden and Fillmore. A slander which we have been accustomed to hear from the mouths of modern Southern Loco-foco politicians, but never from any one who had any regard for the truth. We defy Mr. Dennison or any other man to show anything in the platform of the Old National Whig party, or in its actions that ever squinted towards anti-slavery. And one of the best evidences that Dennison has lost all respect for the truth, if he ever had any, is the fact that he promulgates such slanders."

Further on, the editor says: "As much as we dislike modern Loco-focoism, we shall rejoice at its triumph over Black Republicanism of the North."

No doubt of it! And why not? The only real content being "which party will supply the cheapest niggers and most of them, with which to stock our Territories," this editor could not help but prefer the success of "modern Loco-focoism," which he seems, on other accounts, to dislike. But the editor says further:

"The people of the South have just as much right to their slave property in the Territories, as in the States. The Territories belong to the citizens of all the States. They all have equal rights and equal interests in them—to go there with their several species of property and be protected in the enjoyment of it. And any party of men who desires or attempts to defraud them of their rights in this respect, is guilty of a gross wrong and outrage upon the Constitution and laws of the country."

Will any one tell us the use of an "Opposition" party founded on these principles, when the Democracy already have them patent righted? Can't Democracy import negroes from Africa, and force them on the Territories against the will of the people just as well as a new party? Defeat the Republicans and this consummation will be reached through the Democratic party just as surely as through the new organization. We can't see, therefore, that it would "pay" to make the change.

But could infatuation go beyond the preposterous scheme of uniting the Republicans and this Southern propagandism into a great "Opposition" party? What would be gained by it? The installing into power a set of gambling demagogues as corrupt, as selfish and despotic as those it would displace! Nothing more. But, thank God, and an intelligent people, success is impossible. The Republican party is not in market, and the few wily compromisers and fusionists who are attempting its demoralization will find their labor lost.

Success in such a scheme would simply place the Government in the hands of a set of Southern slavery propagandists, and Northern dough-faces, whose chief quarrel with Democracy is the false charge that it is not sufficiently pro-slavery. But is success possible on the theory of such a union? Clearly, it is not. Let such a fusion take place, and it would not give the new party the control of a single Southern State. All that has enabled the Southern opposition to maintain a show of strength is its extravagant pretensions to extra devotion to slavery. But the "slave power" has tested the subservience of the Democratic party too thoroughly to forsake it, and the South will stand, as it now does, only with doubled mortifications, reliably and Democratically.

And how would it be in the North? Thirteen, of the Free States are now conclusively Republican, and if true to their position and organization, the other four may be confidently relied upon in the contest of 1860. In addition to this, there will be a strong Republican vote in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, and Missouri; the latter of which, is much more likely to vote the Republican ticket than any one of the Free States is to vote for the nominees of the Charleston Convention. But demoralize the party by a gambling union with this Southern "Opposition" and how many Northern States could be carried? We honestly believe, not one! Is it, then, infatuation which induces these men to seek this Union? Or are they mere spies in the camp, in the employ of the enemy? In any view of the subject the schemers had better stop!

Judged Out of His Own Mouth.

The following is about an average campaign article of the "Statesman," under its present management. It contains fully as much truth, decency and argument as go to make up the "Campaign Statesman."

"You published the decision of Judge Swan, but you mutilated it, and hence all the papers, Democratic and Republican that copied from the 'State Journal' gave their readers a mutilated copy of that important paper. We at that time copied from the 'Journal' and therefore we will republish in the Daily 'Statesman' of to-morrow morning, and transfer to the 'Campaign Statesman' of Friday, and also over to the Weekly 'Statesman,' a revised and corrected copy of Judge Swan's opinion; being the first accurate copy that has appeared in any paper in Ohio."

It seems that the value of Judge Swan's decision as a Democratic campaign document will be ruined by the fact that the Republicans have a ready published it. In the first place it was asserted that none of them dare publish it. As was notoriously false, they resort to the lie that the 'Journal' publication mutilated the decision.

We presume that to the public, the publication of the decision in our paper was sufficient proof of its integrity. As to the rogues who cannot make any capital out of the decision itself but must have an outside tie to go with it, we state that Judge Swan's decision was furnished us for publication, revised, read in proof and approved by Judge Swan himself. If there is anything differing from it except in obvious verbal corrections, published as his decision, it is a forgery, and if the editor of the 'Statesman' has published, as he says, as a decision of Judge Swan, anything different from that in the 'Journal,' we pronounce him a forger, guilty of mutilating the decision of our Supreme Court for party purposes.—State Journal.

Characteristic.
The present campaign in Ohio, as conducted by the Democratic press and stump speakers is, beyond all past efforts, an attempt to win, through the medium of the unreasoning prejudices and passions of the people. It seems to be taken for granted that the voters of the State, or at least a majority of them, have neither intellect nor conscience to be addressed, but only blind passions to be inflamed. And hence there is no apparent effort made to even appear consistent.

There is not a Democratic paper in the State, so far as we know, that does not regularly fill its columns with the most ranting and ribald slang upon Judge Gholson, denouncing him as an "Abolitionist" of the rankest kind, forced upon the Convention by Giddings and the Western Reserve, who slaughtered Judge Swan to make room for this fanatical "Abolitionist," and on this transparent falsehood they appeal to the supposed prejudices of the people against Giddings, and crush out the Republican ticket thus disgraced by the name of Gholson, the "Abolitionist." Common decency is outraged, and the terms of vituperation exhausted in finding epithets with which to express their horror of seeing upon the Supreme Bench this "creature of Giddings." This, of course, is to catch the votes of proslavery men and such as hate Giddings, and would only take the sacrifice from a cup consecrated by a curse upon "Abolitionists."

Then, having accomplished their purpose in that direction, you will find in the very same papers, the indignant denunciations of this same Judge Gholson, as a pro-slavery man, accompanied with whole columns of certificates and affidavits, that while a resident of Virginia and Mississippi, some sixteen years ago, he was a slaveholder and actually sold two of his slaves. And then the wildest and most fanatical appeals are again made, to these very Western Reserve men, to defeat this wicked slaveholder, Gholson, and not degrading the noble free State of Ohio, by placing upon her Supreme Bench, a man whom they assert, owned slaves only sixteen years ago!

Take this department of a Democratic paper and one would suppose he had fallen upon a fragment of Garrison's "Liberator." The object is so apparent that it seems impossible that any one can be deceived. And we have very much overestimated the good sense and honesty of the people if it does not recoil with a crushing defeat upon the authors of the disreputable scheme.

We know of only one source from which these partisans could have found a precedent for this assault upon Judge Gholson. A loafer, returning to his home from a late debauch, was heard, in his maudlin imbecility to reason out his course of conduct in the following style: "I'm blow'd if I don't lam my wife! Yes! I'll lam 'er! Wonder if she's settin' up to this time to-night! Pretty business if she is! Just like 'er! And I'll lam 'er—I will! I'll teach her not to sit up till this late hour! I'll lam 'er! I will, by thunder! Wonder if she hasn't gone to bed? Pretty business if she hasn't just like her! If she's gone to bed I'll lam 'er, by thunder! I'll teach her not to go to bed till I come home! I will that! I'll lam 'er, by thunder! If she's gone to bed I'll lam 'er! And if she's settin' up I'm blow'd if I don't lam 'er! And with the platform thus settled, the loafer felt, no doubt, that his arguments were perfectly conclusive, and that all other loafers would be convinced by his reasoning. We need hardly take time to draw the parallel. Our readers can do that."

Won't Accept.

Hon. W. M. Corry, of Cincinnati, challenged Douglas to a discussion of his "patent right squatter sovereignty doctrines," on his late visit to that city. But discussion is the very thing Douglas and his friends don't want. There can be no pretense that Corry is not a full match for Douglas, or that it would be a letting down of the dignity of the Senator to meet him.

Corry is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and as an orator, has no superior in the State. Indeed, the Democrats claimed, a year or two ago, that he had no superior in the world. But as he can't go the tricks of slippery dough-faces, they now pretend that he is not a Democrat, and is no great thing, any how! But he is just the man that Stephen A. Douglas dare not meet.

Literary Notices.

"The Great Republic," for September, published by Oaksmith & Co., New York; "The Ladies' Repository," published by Swarthmore & Co., Cincinnati; and "The Home Magazine," published by T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia, have been received. They each sustain the former high reputation of their respective publishers, and for want of time and room we must refer our readers to former notices, and to the works themselves for fuller information.

A son of Mr. David Nelson, of Spencer, N. Y., aged nine years, on the 16th ult., while driving a cow in a field sport took hold of her tail. By some means his hand became fast in the long hair, when the animal took fright and ran, dragging the child after her, over fences, through brush, and into the creek, when the agonized father succeeded in extricating his boy. The lad, mangled and bruised shockingly, was brought home senseless, and so remained till the 14th inst., when he expired.

Strong Arguments.
We have heretofore copied two or three articles from the "Hocking Sentinel," simply to let our readers see the spirit in which the campaign is conducted by the Democratic press. We have had no controversy with the editor, as our readers know, and frankly confess our inability, even if our tastes did not forbid it, to meet his arguments. But we promised to copy his next effusion, "if not too obscenely vulgar," and now redeem the promise.—The last "Sentinel" treats its readers to this choice literary morsel.

The donkey who brays through the columns of the Pomeroy Telegraph, assumes a virtue though he possesses it not, and says, "he can have no controversy with the 'Sentinel,' but if our next effusion is not too obscenely vulgar to be admitted to the homes of moral citizens, we will copy it for the same reason we copy this!" Our opinion is that a "moral citizen" would as soon take home the leprosy, and inoculate his entire family, as to introduce among them such a cart of filth, and falsehood, and negro-equalityism; or any other Black Republican sheet advocating the doctrines of Giddings and the Oberlinites! It is enough to "strike a man comical" to hear such whited sepulchres as a nigger-loving editors of disunion and nullifying sheets prate about morality and assume a sanctimonious virtue which might answer in a strange country where they are not acquainted, but around about home, the spurious character of their hypocritical pretensions is known, and only excites laughter. You had better have a controversy with the "Sentinel," we have kicked many a puppy into notice, and might be induced to perform the same favor for you!

We would simply say that this is far above the average contents of the "Sentinel," in literary taste and sound argument, and will compare favorably with the articles in our Democratic exchanges generally. Justice, if not gratitude, compels us to add that his notices of our humble self are courteous and gentlemanly, in comparison with his treatment of Governor Chase, Dennison, Corwin and such like. We ought not, it is true, expect the same amount of "good writing" wasted upon us as is devoted to these and other good men. Our readers, from the specimens thus given, can form some estimate of the spirit of the campaign. Will it win?

Glorious News from Vermont.

The first of the free State elections came off in Vermont, on Monday last week. The Democrats had nominated for Governor, the celebrated poet, John G. Saxe, and promised their friends throughout the country a grand triumph. They repudiated Buchanan and Lecompton, and with Douglas, Squatter Sovereignty, and Victory on their banners, went into the fight, with colors flying. They have just come out of the contest without colors.

For Representatives, 92 towns have been heard from, in which the Republicans have elected 79 members and the Democrats 101. The Republican candidate for Governor is elected by a vote of nearly three to one! The Republican gains are very large, almost wiping out the very existence of the sham Democracy. The Democratic vote of the entire free State of Vermont, will not much, if any, exceed the Republican vote of the single City and County of St. Louis, in the slave State of Missouri! Wonder which is the sectional party?

Maine, also, held her election, last week, but we have not heard the result. She, no doubt, followed in the foot-steps of her elder sister.

From all directions the most cheering accounts greet us, of the triumphant success of the Republican cause. The friends of freedom and good Government have only to be firm, true and vigilant, to secure the permanent establishment of their principles in the intelligent convictions of the people. The masses are honest and desire the perpetuity of the Union, and the prosperity of the country. Threats of disunion by slave drivers have ceased to have much power, and the determined effort of the leaders of the Democratic party in the South, to Africanize the country is beginning to be appreciated. The mist is begin to dispel—prejudice is giving way to reason—and the triumph of justice and right is just ahead! "The good time is coming!"

The Homestead Bill.

The following is the vote, Feb. 25th, in the U. S. Senate on the motion of Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, to postpone the Cuba Bill and take up the Homestead Bill, which was a test upon the latter. Republicans in Italics, Democrats in Roman: YEA.—Messrs. Brodick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Doxide, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Hartson, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Seward, Simms, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—19. NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Blyler, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Douglas, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Green, Grinn, Hunt, Iveson, Johnson of Arkansas, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Fugh, Reid, Rice and Wright—29. See Cong. Globe, page 1362.

It will thus be seen that every Republican voted for the Homestead, and only two Democrats. This, it strikes us, is a little better evidence of the true position of the Sham Democracy on that question than the resolutions of their State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8. Another match came off at South Park between Flora Temple and Princess. Best three in five to harness. The premium, \$1,500, was won by Flora in three straight heats. Time 2:41, 2:31, 2:23. The Princess was distanced in the last heat. About 8,000 persons were present.

Probate Court.

The session of the Probate Court for criminal business for September commenced on Tuesday last.

The first case was the State of Ohio vs. Jasper Drain, and William Drain, for an assault upon Hannah Plantain. The case was tried by the Court, and defendants convicted and fined \$10 and costs, and imprisoned eighteen hours in the County jail. This, we think will have a salutary effect. The defendants were young men, or rather boys, partially intoxicated, and their offense was more of an obscene and indecent exhibition of youthful depravity, than an attempt to commit a personal violence. And we hope the lesson will not be lost upon others.

No. 2. The State vs. James Driver.—This was a charge for an assault and battery. Def. failed to appear, and recognition, of \$50, forfeited.

No. 3. The State of Ohio vs. J. P. Capehart Liquor case. Continued.

No. 4. The State of Ohio, vs. John McLain complaint to keep the peace. Defendant discharged on defect of affidavit and transcript.

No. 5. Same vs. same, and disposed of as No. 4.

No. 6. The State of Ohio vs. Michael Vaughn, assault and battery. Tried by the Court—found guilty and fined \$10 and costs.

No. 7. The State of Ohio vs. Christopher Peck. This was for an outrageous assault and battery upon a little stepson of defendant. In consequence of defendant having been in jail 21 days before trial, the Court let him off with a fine of \$15 and costs.

No. 8. The State of Ohio vs. Peter Smoor, charged with "keeping a room where liquor was sold contrary to law." Continued on application of defendant.

No jury was demanded in any case before the Court. The business was disposed of with dispatch and to the satisfaction of all, we believe, except the parties convicted and their immediate friends.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

Several passengers, who arrived at Memphis from the South last Tuesday, reported the prevalence of the yellow fever at New Orleans. They say it had been declared epidemic by the Board of Health.

On the contrary, the New Orleans papers of Monday announce that not a single case of the fever has occurred in the city, and that the unusual good health that has prevailed during the summer, continues. We are disposed to give credence to the assertions of the New Orleans press, in preference to uncertain rumors brought up by loquacious and perhaps frightened travelers. At all events, there is not the slightest cause for alarm. The season is now so far advanced, that if the malarial should make its appearance at the South, it could make but little progress, before it would be arrested by frost.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst. Mr. J. J. Follen, Mr. ANTHONY O. STIVERS, of Letart, O., and Miss CATHERINE CARLETON, of Syracuse, O.

Pomeroy Retail Market.

POMEROY, Tuesday, September 13, 1859.
Flour, \$5.00 to \$5.50 per brl. Wheat, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bush. Corn, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bush. Potatoes, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bush. Apples, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bush. Butter, 15c. per lb. Eggs, 8c. per doz. Mollusks, 10c. per gal. Sugar, \$10.00 to \$12.00 per ton. Coffee, 15c. per lb. Rice, 10c. per lb. Beans, 10c. per lb. Ham, 10c. per lb. Lard, 10c. per lb. Tallow, 10c. per lb. Candles, 10c. per lb. Soap, 10c. per lb. Oil, 10c. per lb. Vinegar, 10c. per lb. Mustard, 10c. per lb. Pickles, 10c. per lb. Preserves, 10c. per lb. Jams, 10c. per lb. Marmalade, 10c. per lb. Syrup, 10c. per lb. Honey, 10c. per lb. Molasses, 10c. per lb. Sugar, 10c. per lb. Coffee, 10c. per lb. Rice, 10c. per lb. Beans, 10c. per lb. Ham, 10c. per lb. Lard, 10c. per lb. Tallow, 10c. per lb. Candles, 10c. per lb. Soap, 10c. per lb. Oil, 10c. per lb. Vinegar, 10c. per lb. Mustard, 10c. per lb. Pickles, 10c. per lb. Preserves, 10c. per lb. Jams, 10c. per lb. Marmalade, 10c. per lb. Syrup, 10c. per lb. 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Molasses, 10c. per lb. Sugar, 10c. per lb. Coffee, 10c. per lb. Rice, 10c. per lb. Beans, 10c. per lb. Ham, 10c. per lb. Lard, 10c. per lb. Tallow, 10c. per lb. Candles, 10c. per lb. Soap, 10c. per lb. Oil, 10c. per lb. Vinegar, 10c. per lb. Mustard, 10c. per lb. Pickles, 10c. per lb. Preserves, 10c. per lb. Jams, 10c. per lb. Marmalade, 10c. per lb. Syrup, 10c. per lb. Honey, 10c. per lb. Molasses, 10c. per lb. Sugar, 10c. per lb. Coffee, 10c. per lb. Rice, 10c. per lb. Beans, 10c. per lb. Ham, 10c. per lb. Lard, 10c. per lb. Tallow, 10c. per lb. Candles, 10c. per lb. Soap, 10c. per lb. Oil, 10c. per lb. Vinegar, 10c. per lb. Mustard, 10c. per lb. Pickles, 10c. per lb. Preserves, 10c. per lb. Jams, 10c. per lb. Marmalade, 10c. per lb. Syrup, 10c. per lb. Honey, 10c. per lb. Molasses, 10c. per lb. Sugar, 10c. per lb. Coffee, 10c. per lb. Rice, 10c. per lb. Beans, 10c. per lb. Ham, 10c. per lb. Lard, 10c. per lb. Tallow, 10c. per lb. Candles, 10c. per lb. Soap, 10c. per lb. 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Sugar, 10c. per lb. Coffee, 10c. per lb. Rice, 10c. per lb. Beans, 10c. per lb. Ham, 10c. per lb. Lard, 10c. per lb. Tallow, 10c. per lb. Candles, 10c. per lb. Soap, 10c. per lb. Oil, 10c. per lb. Vinegar, 10c. per lb. Mustard, 10c. per lb. Pickles, 10c. per lb. Preserves, 10c. per lb. Jams, 10c. per lb. Marmalade, 10c. per lb. Syrup, 10c. per lb. Honey, 10c. per lb. Molasses, 10c. per lb. Sugar, 10c. per lb. Coffee, 10c. per lb. Rice, 10c. per lb. Beans, 10c. per lb. Ham, 10c. per lb. Lard, 10c. per lb. Tallow, 10c. per lb. Candles, 10c. per lb. Soap, 10c. per lb. Oil, 10c. per lb. Vinegar, 10c. per lb. Mustard, 10c. per lb. Pickles, 10c. per lb. Preserves, 10c. per lb. Jams, 10c. per lb. Marmalade, 10c. per lb. Syrup, 10c. per lb. Honey, 10c. per lb. Molasses, 10c. per lb. Sugar, 10c. per lb. Coffee, 10c. per lb. Rice, 10c. per lb. Beans, 10c. per lb. Ham, 10c. per lb. Lard, 10c. per lb. Tallow, 10c. per lb. Candles, 10c. per lb. Soap, 1